The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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HEADQ'RS 2nd MIL. DIST.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 31, 1867.

CIRCULAR.

The following revision of the action of the Boards of Registration appointed under the act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 23d, 1867, in the determination of questions of disfranchisement, is published for the information and guidance of all officers connected with registration:

HEADQ'RS 2nd MIL. DIST.
CITADEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.
October 31, 1867.

Revision of the decisions of the Boards of Registration as to the sufficiency and insufficiency of the grounds of challenge alleged in the Registration lists.

EXPLANATION.

The decisions are set forth in nine tables, respectively marked I to IX inclusive. The grounds of challenge are, in nearly every instance, stated in the language of the registration books, and in quotation marks.

The tables from I to VI inclusive, contain decisions as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the allegations as set forth in the registration lists to sustain decisions of disqualification.

The tables VII to IX inclusive, in addition to a decision in the language employed by the Registrars in setting forth the grounds of challenge, give formulas, that, if warranted by the facts, and followed in any appropriate case, will authorize rejection. The appropriate cases under these formulas are given in tables herewith connected.

TABLE I.

The following offices are considered to be sufficient grounds of challenge, when held before the war by persons who afterwards aided and abetted rebellion.

Sheriffs; Captains of Patrol; Assistant Surgeon of the United States army; Marshals; Members of the secession convention; Militia officers, who have held command in the execution of patrol laws; coroners; officers in Federal army; members of State Legislature; constables; postmasters; commissioners of roads; clerks of district courts; acting constable; commissioner in equity; magistrates; tax collectors; custom house officers; delegates State convention; commissioner Public schools; Justice of the Peace; ordinary; County assessor; members of Congress; commissioner of wrecks; held office in State Legislature; State officer; judicial officer; magistrate of police; County trustee; Warden of County; clerk and master; officer of patrol; commissioner of the poor.

TABLE II.

The following offices are held as insufficient grounds of challenge, though held before the war by persons who afterward aided and abetted rebellion.

Deputy marshal; assistant postmaster; notary public; holding executive office without specifying the office; keeper of light house; clerk of State Senate; surveyor; city registrar; Lieutenant Colonel and aid on Governor's staff; holding office before the war; judge advocate; commissioner of post, (office unknown;) ministerial magistrate; deputy postmaster, U. S.; warden of poor; Town Commissioners; deputy sheriff; attorney; staff officer; overseers of the poor; roadmaster.

TABLE III.

The following acts are held to be sufficient to establish the charge of aiding or abetting rebellion:

Invested in Confederate bonds; engaged in Confederate service; furnishing horses to rebellion by sale; conscripted, but can't take the oath, the word voluntary being omitted; hiring horses to Confederate service; engaged in salt works for Confederate States; held mail contracts under Confederate States; held office under Confederate States; encouraging men to enlist; Government contractors Confederate States; giving money; contributing money to equip State troops; officers Confederate States of America; encouraging war by speeches; collecting supplies by speeches; collecting supplies for the Confederacy; for selling provisions to Confederate service; convicted of hunting U. S. prisoners with dogs; inspector in Custom house and mail messenger for Confederate States; hiring out hands to work on blockade and gun boats at New Berne; held civil office in rebellion; loaning money to equip a company for the war; engaged in rebellion; hoisted Confederate flag over U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville, April, 1861; home guard during the war; for arresting deserters and forcing them back to the rebel army; commanding rebels who took U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville; held office during the war to get out of service; members of examining board at Troy for Confederate States army; quartermaster's agent; in company with raiders when a man was shot; aiding rebellion; loaned cotton to Confederacy; architect of Fort Fisher; engaged in Confederate service; furnished horses to the rebellion by sale.

TABLE IV.

The following acts are held to be insufficient to establish the charge of aiding and abetting rebellion:

Charitable contributions; feeding Confederate soldiers; aiding son in Confederate service; hiring horses to Confederate soldiers; bad rebel, regarded as disloyal to United States; voted for an appropriation of $10,000 for the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers; challenge as patrol; clerk in time of war; United States soldier, afterwards sympathized with rebellion; voting for convention to secede; opposing reconstruction in public; (violent secesh;) candidate to rebel Legislature.

TABLE V.

The following additional grounds of challenge are held sufficient to cause rejection:

Doubtful as to age; doubtful as to residence; naturalized citizen; minority; living out of district; not resident twelve months; not living in the Parish; could not take the oath; living out of the Precinct; born in Africa; insane; residing out of County; only ten months in the State, but registered for fear he could not vote after twelve month's residence; belongs to fourth ward; non-resident of State; disfranchised while a citizen of Tennessee; ignores the United States government; aliens; deserter United States army.

TABLE VI.

The following additional grounds of challenge are held insufficient for rejection:

Too old; over one hundred years; rejected as incompetent; challenged; has not signed; for seducing a white woman; (said to be deficient in intellect;) citizen papers not shown; they are in clerks office; reports having lost naturalization papers; shows letters from the War department of his having served in United States Artillery; convicted of trading with negroes before the war; challenged by C. V. Hamilton; wishes to change his name; cannot read or write; pauper; fugitive from justice; office of Clerk of County Court; oath to Confederate Government; born [illegible] district; absent eighteen months, and in the district two months; registered twice over as Dem. deaf and dumb; publicly whipped; would not take off his hat to qualify or swear; came to United States when four years old; never naturalized; parents were naturalized; has been detective in United States army; conscripted; disloyalty; sentenced to nine months imprisonment; refugees from Tennessee; residing in North Carolina; patroler; convicted of murder and pardoned by the Governor; charged with breach of trust; took oath of allegiance before the rebellion; non-payment of poll-tax; taking oath of allegiance and violating it; town police; clerk of market; tried and convicted; granted a new trial because of plaintiffs son having been on jury; convicted of petty larceny; disfranchised by the laws of Tennessee for participating in the rebellion.

TABLE VII.

The following statements of the grounds of rejection are held to be insufficient:

Captain of militia; captain of beat company; Lieutenant of militia; Inspector-General of militia; regimental quartermaster of militia; militia officer; Brigadier-General of militia; colonel of militia; lieutenant beat militia company; captain beat militia company.

The subjoined formula is given as a sufficient statement of grounds of rejection in such cases:

"Militia officers, and held command in the execution of the patrol laws in the State of South Carolina.

TABLE VIII.

The following statements of grounds of rejection are held to be insufficient:

Members of council; intendants; Town wardens; aldermen.

TABLE IX.

The subjoined formula is given as a sufficient statement of grounds of rejection in such cases.

Council members; intendants; wardens, &c.; after the office designated, insert "and ex-officio magistrates."

The following statements of grounds of rejection are held to be insufficient:

Felony; convicted of felony; charged with felony; convicted of rape; convicted of grand larceny; accused of larceny; convicted of stealing; concealing stolen goods; larcery; convicted of house burning; manslaughter; charged with wilful perjury; convicted of murder.

The subjoined formula is given as a sufficient statement of grounds of rejection in such cases:

Convicted of felony by a court of competent jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO CORRECTING FORMAL DEFECTS IN REGISTRATION LISTS.

During the final revision, every name appearing upon the books should be marked either "Accepted" or "Rejected," where that has been neglected. The books must in all cases be signed by the registrars; and wherever a statement is not furnished of the proper designation of the election and registration precinct, such statement will be made in the certificate of the registrars

RECAPITULATION.

On the completion of the final revision the registrars should make a complete recapitulation at the end of the book or books, for each election precinct, showing the number of whites and blacks registered, and the aggregate.

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l. ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.

Antiquity of the Human Race.

Shakspeare in "As You Like It" [illegible] Rosalind say, "The poor world is almost six thousand years old," and there were [illegible] of people in our own day who believed that this globe came fresh from the hands of the Creator only sixty centuries ago. But Geology has exploded that theory, and the ablest theologians now agree that the "six days" of the creation represent vast periods of time, while the earth itself is of inconceivable antiquity. The question which now excites attention is, whether the human race is not far older than is generally believed, and whether it was not contemporary with the great animals, remains of which are now and then discovered, but which became extinct before the date of any history, sacred or profane, or even of tradition. The interesting discoveries resulting from the explorations now in progress in Kent's Cavern, Devonshire, England, show, indisputably that man was in existence when the mammoth, three different species of the elephant, the rhinoceros, lions, and other animals were common in that country, but which are now extinct, for the bones of the animals have been found, and with them, tools, weapons, and other articles which were the unmistakable work of human hands, guided by intelligence. These remains have been found imbedded in gravel and stalagmite, and the explorations have been conducted under circumstances and with a care precluding the possibility of a deception. A report of these discoveries has been laid before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Dundee during the present month, and an interesting discussion upon the antiquity of the human race ensued. Sir Charles Lyell took the ground that these discoveries were proof positive that man was coexistent with the mammoth and other extinct animals which have been believed, heretofore, to antidate the human race. Other members agree with him, and in the face of these discoveries, defiantly challenged those "who had whispered abroad objections to the theory of the antiquity of man, to come forward and state them now." To strengthen Lyell's position, these recent discoveries are only additional to others quite as remarkable and convincing which Mr. Wyatt, of the Association summed up as "numerous proofs of the co-existence of man with the great extinct animals."—*N. Y. World.*

Great Battles of Modern Times.

The *Journal Militaire*, of Berlin, publishes some interesting statistical details relative to the battle of Sadowa, compared with our engagements, from which it appears that a larger number of men were engaged in it than in any other battle of modern times. The troops engaged at Leipsic, says the *Journal*, "amounted to 240,000 allies and 140,000 French, a total of 380,000 men; at Wagram the number of French was 200,000, and that of the Austrians 140,000, or 340,000 in all. At Solferino there were 150,000 Austrians and 150,000 allies, being 300,000 men; Borodino, 130,000 French were opposed to 120,000 Russians, making a total of 250,000 men; at Waterloo there were 40,000 Prussians, 65,000 allies and 75,000 French, or 180,000 men in all. The total number of troops that took part in the battle of Sadowa was 420,000, consisting of 220,000 Prussians and 200,000 Austrians. With regard to the number of guns, Leipsic takes the first place; in that engagement 2,000 were used—1,300 belonging to the allies, and 700 to the French. At Sadowa the number of pieces was 1,620, of which 820 were Prussian and 800 Austrian. The battle of Solferino comes next, 1,200 cannon were used there, 800 belonging to the Austrians and 400 to the allies. As to the loss of men killed and wounded, Leipsic also occupies the first rank—the total put *hors du combat* in that battle was 100,000, of which there was an equal number on both sides. Borodino ranks next, in which each belligerent lost 30,000 men, or 60,000 in all. At Waterloo the Prussian loss numbered 7,000, that of the allies 20,000, and that of the French 19,000, being a total of 46,000 men. At Wagram each belligerent left 25,000 men on the field. The battle of Sadowa approaches very near that of Solferino. In the latter engagement the loss of the Austrians amounted to 13,000 men, and that of the allies to 15,000. At Sadowa the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Prussians was 10,000, and on the side of the Austrians 20,000, or 30,000 men in all. Respecting the number of prisoners made, the battles of Leipsic and Selferino may be placed on the same line, the total in each battle amounting to 20,000 (French and Austrian.) As to the capture of cannon, 30 were taken at Leipsic, 140 at Waterloo and 174 at Sadowa.

Two men recently died suddenly at a Canadian tavern, after drinking a cup of coffee. The landlady called the police, who suspected her of poisoning the men. She protested she had not, and to prove the harmlessness of the coffee, drank a cup herself when she also fell down dead. An examination of the coffee-pot showed that a bunch of matches had been boiling with the coffee.

The South Twenty Years Hence.

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date says:

"There are 12,000,000 of people in the South, whereof at least 8,000,000 are whites. There is ample room there for 20,000,000 more, and crowds are flocking in—all of them whites. Europe is sending us a full thousand a day, and the South proffers them cheap land, a genial climate, and employment for every sort of industrial capacity. Now that a good harvest has delivered the South from famine, and her reconstruction is in rapid progress, there is no region on earth that should attract so many immigrants.

"Twenty years hence we will have 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of people, whereof the blacks will probably number 5,000,000. Unless all the laws which have hitherto governed the increase of population are subverted, the whites of the South must increase faster than the blacks by at least four to one. Not that the blacks will fail to increase also, but they are nowise recruited by immigration, and cannot be.—Africa sends forth no voluntary emigrants; the slave trade is on its last legs, and no negroes are coming to this country from any quarter. Now then is it possible that the 4,000,000 of blacks in this country should overbear the 8,000,000 of whites in the South, with the millions on the point of flocking thither.

Lost by not Taking a Paper.

Some time ago, a gentleman in Charleston was appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrators among the creditors. Notice of the auditing was published. It so happened that a few creditors residing in a certain portion of the country who had, collectively, claims to the amount of seven or eight hundred dollars, from the neglect of taking a country paper, never heard of the audit until after the report of the auditor had been confirmed by the court. They then came into town to inquire about the likelihood of securing their claims; called upon their attorney, who examined into the matter and informed them that they had forever lost their money, and we presume charged them five dollars for the information. All this resulted in being too penurious, or too careless to subscribe for a paper. These gentlemen have learned a lesson that will last them the rest of their lives, and serve as a warning to others who, through the same motives, fail to take a paper.—*Virginia Free Press.*

A Noble Deed.

The following is from the August number of the *Land We Love*, and was brought to memory, says the editor, by the name of one of Mr. Davis' bondmen:

"A Northern man married in our native village a Southern lady, and died soon after the marriage. The widow discovered, in looking over her husband's papers, that he was indebted to an abolitionist at the North, in the sum of $1,000. She told her administrator that there must not be a stain upon the memory of her husband, and proposed selling her house and lot to pay the debt. He wrote to the creditor stating the destitute condition of the widow, and her honorable intention. For an answer he received a letter enclosing the note of the deceased husband as a present to the widow. The name of this generous creditor was Gerritt Smith, of New York. In a private letter to ourselves, he says: It is time for men to quit hating and learn to love one another."

The New York *Times* has the following Washington special: "Previous to the suspension of Secretary Stanton, he fixed November 1st as the time when certain of the railroads to which the President had granted on their indebtedness, should expire. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad a short time since made application to Gen. Grant for a further extension beyond this date. He has decided that no more extensions will be given to Southern Railroads."

Gen. Howard has made his annual report to Grant. He says the amount of abandoned lands in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, and the number of pieces of town property is 9,059.

The announcement that the retrenchment reforms already inaugurated in the War Department by Gen. Grant, will amount to five million dollars per annum, has attracted inquiry respecting the payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the war office from the first of January last, to the 20th ultimo. They are as follows: Pay, $25,555,000; Bounty, $10,500,000; Quartermaster's Department, $36,024,000; Subsistence Department, $10,947,000; Miscellaneous, $26,781,000; making a total of $109,807,000.

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—As our present laws now stand the Judges of the Superior Courts and the Chairman of the County Courts are alone authorized to make the examination of *feme coverts*, in or out of Courts, and the acknowledgements of all kinds of deeds must be made before the Chairman of the County Courts No member of the Special Court or other Justice, can take the acknowledgement of a deed. It must be taken by the Chairman of the Court.

Every true Christian is both a laborer and a soldier, working with one hand, and fighting with the other, and called by the sound of the Gospel alternately to his work and to the conflict.—*Neh.* iv. 1.

It is an impropriety in a clergyman to take an advantage of his praying to God to tell the congregation some news which they had not heard, or to praise some fellow-worm sitting in the pulpit with him.

Massachusetts has sent two lads to Gen Robert E. Lee's College.

AGRICULTURAL.

Making Pork.

The art of making pork forms the subject of an interesting article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The journal doubts if much money is made in feeding hogs, and that the same quantity of food will make twice as much pork in some as in others. The usual mode of feeding, too, it considers defective. The feed may be good, but if given to a hog unprepared or uncooked, much of its efficiency is lost. To feed hogs profitably, they should, from the first, be kept in a thriving state; not half fattened at one time, and then allowed to fall away until they are miserably poor, but kept constantly improving from the time they are born until they are ready for slaughtering. It takes a much larger amount of food to raise an animal of any kind, when allowed to become poor, than to keep one constantly thriving. Nor is there enough time generally allotted to the feeding. Good, firm, heavy pork cannot be made, no matter what may be the feed used, in less time than three or four months. Hogs may be puffed out and made to look fair, but their meat will not be hard and firm, and will be effected with the complaint called shrinking in the pot. Hogs fatten much faster in moderate weather than in severe cold weather; and hence the process of fattening should be commenced as early as the food used can be had. After the process of feeding begins the hogs should have enough. To suppose that a squealing, ravenous hog will fatten is a mistake, but unfortunately a very common one. The *Enquirer* concludes its article by stating, to make good pork, a hog should not be less than fifteen months old, and should be kept constantly thriving by being fed on good food not less than three months.

Manner of Applying Manure to Land.

A writer in the Rural American says:

Within the last seventeen years I have purchased and put into good cultivation three different farms. The land of each was said to be worn out when I made the purchase. Until recently, when manuring land, my practice has been invariably to cover the manure with the plough, never allowing it to remain long on the ground before ploughing in. If the land is to be farmed in corn, or other hoed crops that root deep, I continue the practice of ploughing in the manure. It is put in heaps and spread as ploughed in.

Wheat, and all small grain, roots near the surface, and requires the manure nearer the top than when covered with the plough. I manure my wheat after ploughing, spreading it after the wheat is sown and harrowing in together. I think the wheat stands the winter better and grows stronger than when the manure is covered with the plough. It should be well rotted, so that it will mix freely with the soil. If the land is fallow, it should be broke up deep, the manure ploughed in very shallow, and the wheat put in with a drill.

I never spread manure to remain on the surface, unless it be land laid down to grass or under fruit trees. When it is thus applied to the surface, it should be done in the winter or very early in the spring, so that the rains may soak its virtues into the ground before the sun has much influence. In hauling manure on land after it has been ploughed, care should be taken to cross the field as much as possible in roads, so that they may be ploughed again after sowing.

Straw Shelter for Stock.

Very good and durable sheds may be made from straw with a little care and pains-taking. A good thatched roof, well laid on, of good straw, will shed rain and wet equally as well as shingles, and last nearly as long; and the expense is nothing compared with shingle roofs. A thatched roof may be made something as follows: Put up the rafting as for sheeting; on these place ribs, which may be split poles, nailed on, one foot apart. The straw should be straight. Winter rye, threshed by hand, is the best; lay it on straight and even without binding; fasten by laying on thin split poles, fastened to the ribs by splits or strong, tough bark; lay the courses thick and even, and finish off at the top by doubling the straw over the ridge, and fastened by poles stretched on the top. This will make a roof that will not leak, and be serviceable.

Sides of buildings may be covered with straw and made serviceable and warm with little trouble. Doors of straw may be made strong, light and tight. Tie, wire or nail together a frame of round sticks, well braced, wind a straw rope of about two inches in diameter around the longest way to cover the frame. Then weave a tighter wound straw rope, back and forth, weaving the whole in a single mat. The stands on each side of the frame may be plaited separately, thus forming a mat or door of double thickness.

Straw sheds can have the walls sprinkled with mud to prevent the cattle from pulling out the straw—be made quite warm and durable, and stock provided with such will, with ordinary care, come through the winter in very good condition; and the expense of keeping is very much less than when allowed to be exposed to pelting storms.—*Cor. North Western Farmer.*

Hop Growing.

Land that will grow good Indian corn is suitable for hops, excepting low situations, where the air does not have a free circulaton. In Central New York, the great hop-growing region of the United States, the best hops grow upon the uplands. The valleys produce good hops, but the yield is not as great as that on the hills. Set the hills from seven to eight feet apart; say, seven feet one way, and eight feet the other way, two poles to each hill, and the *extra* pole to be on the line of the eight feet distance. Probably eight and nine feet apart would be better for the rich lands of the West, especially in the valleys, as the air would have more room to circulate among the vines.

No stakes are needed the first year, and the land can be used for any hoed crop between the hops that season. Set the poles the second season. The short pole and cord plan of training hops, is not popular in Oneida county, and will, probably, be wholly discarded.—*Rural American.*

[Written for the Press.]

On the Nature and Habits of the Bee.

WAX—CELLS—ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

According to the latest discoveries, the Bee emits wax out of the six rings in her body in tender leaves, which, as they come forth, are at once converted into wax cells. Thus she weaves or makes, as the spider weaves her own web, the cells and comb out of material furnished by her own body.

The honey-cell is that in which the very form of the bee is moulded and fully matured; and this body of the bee is likewise the very form according to which she builds, moulds and perfects all her cells. And how wise and provident has nature provided that the bee should furnish from these six rings in her body, the material, and, like the spider, weave out of itself this material for her own preservation.

In this body of the bee, therefore, must be secreted the organs by which this wax is not only formed, but is furnished whenever it is required. This wax is, therefore, produced by the bee; but it is only produced in abundance when the season is yielding a rich honey harvest. 'Tis then, that even the casual observer, by means of glass facilities, may discover these leaves of wax as they protrude from the rings in the body of the bee, and are carefully applied by the workers to the building of the comb, which at first are of a snow-white color, but later in the season become soiled by honey, brood and bee-bred. Bee-bread is that substance or pollen which the bees bring in such quantities to the hive on their hind legs, and is as essential to the sustenance and life of the bee as is honey itself.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

More than a century has elapsed since the first attempt was made "to create an *artificial bee-swarm;* for in the year 1770 we find bee-books published that assert "that for more than twenty years past, the art to effect young swarms had been privately practiced in *Upper Lusatia.*" Shirach was the first person to publish an account "of the art of removing a queen and a piece of brood-comb from the parent hive, and transplanting these to an empty hive."

The "Biebel der Natur," published in Leibzig in the year 1752, refers to this subject; but in the year 1831, the confession was publicly made in Europe, "that when, how and by whom this art was first discovered, was a mystery."

The cause that may have induced this discovery may have been this: In parts of Europe the bee season was so short and unproductive, that bees did not swarm at all, or the swarms were so few, that bee-keepers were not remunerated for the trouble and expense they incurred in nursing of bees, and hence the desire to create "artificial swarms" may have been engendered.

The first method to create or make an artificial swarm, was simply "by transferring a queen and a piece of comb with young bees in it, to a vacant or new hive."

In order to effectually create a new hive, two requisites are absolutely necessary; one for the preservation of the old hive, and the other for the very existence of the new colony.

The old hive must necessarily have either some queen cells from which young queens may shortly come forth; or, if this fail, then there must be on hand such eggs as are fit to be transplanted to queen cells for the production of young queens. The young colony must be nursed and fed by the proprietor, as brood-comb do not generally have honey in them; and without honey and water, no young bees can thrive. Then, in addition to this, there must be a propitious honey season directly ahead of this young swarm, or it must perish!

It is a well established maxim, "that when bees breed fast, then the stock of honey in a hive diminishes greatly every day."

Without a very good honey season, all such new colonies must shipwreck, as the small number of bees on hand in such colony is too limited to supply the constant demand for stores; and unless the proprietor has private means at hand, such artificial swarms should not be attempted.

It is generally acknowledged, that in a good honey-season bees swarm freely; and this swarming of the bees is their high festival; and why resort to artificial swarms, when they of their own accord do their best, and every sane man would prefer a full-grown young swarm with its thousands of bees, to a hive with a mere handful of bees in it!

That this system may be accomplished, there is not the shadow of a doubt; but the time of most men is too much engaged to embark in speculations of this kind, that do not offer any certain or quick gain.

The first successful colony of this kind may be able to get in its stores for winter use, as the limited number of bees in the hive would not consume much; and then this would be "an art sworn only," and could not compare with a full new colony.

J. BONER.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

CONVENTION ELECTION.—The election in this State, on the subject of a Convention, and for delegates to the Convention, has been ordered to be held on the 19th and 20th of November, inst., Tuesday and Wednesday next.

☞ Take notice that all who desire to vote at this election must do so at *the precincts at which they registered*, as the lists have been made out only for those precincts.

☞ It seems not to be generally understood that, when we suspended the publication of the *Press* in December last, we made out our accounts for subscriptions and advertising up to the date of suspension. Our old subscription accounts remain, mostly, unsettled up to this time; and we now earnestly call upon all delinquents for settlement, as we need money. Interest, to the full extent of the law, will be exacted in all cases.

As our accounts are small, we know all those in arrears could liquidate them without much inconvenience, and attribute their tardiness not to a determination to withhold from us our dues, but simply to inadvertence on their part.

When we resumed the publication of this paper, we opened new books with an entire new subscription list; and we call upon our friends to aid us in increasing our circulation.

The price of the *Press* is less than four cents a week.

☞ Under the head of "Political," we have thrown together some items which will, to some extent, perhaps, answer the numerous questions almost daily asked—"What of the future?"

If the extracts we give are to be relied upon, of which we have no doubt, the Congressional plan of reconstruction will be carried out, and if the South persists in her opposition thereto, we fear she will repent bitterly of her folly when too late.—The legislation of Congress may assume a more practical turn, to relieve commerce and the industrial pursuits generally, and the financial system may be changed—but so far as the terms of reconstruction are concerned, in our opinion, based upon the tone of the Northern press, there will be no change. We are well aware that a large majority of the Southern press does not agree with us in this respect, and favors the non-acceptance of the reconstruction terms offered, rather prefering to wait and hope on for the apparent political change of public opinion North and West to work wonders in our favor. We are not so sanguine, and look upon delays as dangerous, in more ways than one. It should not be forgotten that we have an element at the South that may become restive under long suspense, and we think the wiser plan would be to conciliate rather than aggravate, accept the situation, and trust to time and circumstances, after we have again become a united people, for a relief of grievances.

MILITARY.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that three companies of Federal troops, or or about 180 men, reached that place on Monday. Some of them are to be retained in Raleigh, and the others are to be sent West.

☞ The New York *Herald*, said to be a good political barometer predicts that the unreconstructed Southern States will be admitted back into the Union, in time to vote at the next Presidential election.

☞ J. W. H.'s bee article shall appear next week. It was mislaid, and discovered too late for this issue.

THE CANDIDATES.—Last week the Winston *Sentinel* announced Col. Matthews, as a candidate for the Convention. The Raleigh *Sentinel* also announces Col. Matthews as the *Conservative* candidate for the Convention. These papers know their man. The Winston *Sentinel* is opposed to the election of E. B. Teage, Esq.

New Advertisements.

Hege Brothers, announce this week the arrival of their fine stock of seasonable goods. Be sure and give them a call.

Job Worth, Dep. Col., advertises a sale of confiscated property, at Brietz's Hotel.

The N. C. Railroad.

We are glad to learn that there is a very great reduction of the way freights on this Road. This change is very much needed. Without it, the great objects had in view in building the Road, could never have been fully accomplished. The State owns two-thirds of the stock, and her object in making the appropriation was the development of her own resources by furnishing a market to her citizens. This object should never be lost sight of. Yet, for a long time past, the rates of transportation for many articles of produce in Western North Carolina amounted to a positive prohibition. Apples and Irish potatoes, for instance, with which the West abounds, would not bear shipping. The rates of freight were such, that the people of Goldsboro could procure them cheaper from New York than from the Western part of their own State. If Mr. Turner does nothing else worthy of praise, he will, at least, be entitled to the thanks of the Western people for this act.—*North State.*

POLITICAL.

The Late Northern Elections.

From a careful perusal of the Northern press, since the recent elections, it is apparent that the result was brought about to a great extent, by the apathy of the Republican party, who did not poll in many localities, their full strength, and side issues, of which the Democrats availed themselves successfully, to say nothing of the opposition to negro suffrage, in many if not all, the Northern and Western States, and other extreme measures, advocated by some of the leading Republicans, which the moderate wing of the party could not approve, a number of whom, consequently voted with the Democratic party, who professed to occupy a halfway or middle ground.

The New York *Times*, (Republican) counsels moderation of the extreme measures, in future, and attributes the losses of the Republican party to the license law and mismanagement and indiscreet nominations of candidates for State officers, in New York. The *Times* argues that the question of taxation, the currency question the material interests of the South, the system of Internal Revenue and the Tariff, have all been neglected or made subservient to questions, of minor importance, while they are really the questions which most nearly effect the welfare of the nation and the happiness of the people, "causing distrust and apprehension of a large portion of the Republican party, and contributed to the result which we have just witnessed."

Says the *Times*:

"We regard defeat, therefore, as simply a *lesson administered to the Republican party*. They are admonished to be wiser, more discreet, less arbitrary and extreme in their measures, less arrogant and overbearing in their tone. If the lesson is heeded all these mistakes can be corrected—all these losses can be retrieved. Congress at its coming Session has the whole question in the hollow of its hand. If it recognizes and defers to public sentiment as now expressed—not by any reversal of its general policy nor any abandonment of its leading principles—but by a modification of its temper and tone, it can put the party on impregnable ground. The Democrats are no nearer the possession of power, if the Republicans are wiser, than they were a year ago. Indeed, if the Republicans profit by experience and by the lessons of the late elections, they are not so near. If Congress will do its duty this winter—if it will give the country a good tariff, a wise, fruitful and equitable system of taxation, a sound and safe currency, such aid as will stimulate and make productive Southern industry, and show, by practical action, as well as in words, that the Republican party is not controlled by malignant feeling toward the Southern States, but seeks their welfare as parts of the Common Union—and if the Republican National Convention will give us a Presidential candidate who will command the confidence, regard and devotion of loyal men throughout the whole nation without regard to cliques or sections, we shall sweep the whole country at the next election, and place the Republican Administration on a permanent and impregnable basis.

The large majority by which they have carried the State will encourage the Democrats to hope and strive for national supremacy. We regard it as really only a rebuke administered to the Republicans for their excesses and mistakes. Only let them give indications of amendment, and those who administered the rebuke will make haste to restore them to power."

Congress and the South--What shall be the Polity!

Under the above caption, the New York *Times* says: "As one of the results of the election, we may look for an organized effort to induce Congress to modify its plan of reconstruction. We consider it certain that these endeavors, however vigorous and persistent, will fail to accomplish the purpose intended. Congress will continue its course. It will adhere to the law as it stands, and will do whatever may seem necessary to render it effective. Nothing has occurred to warrant any expectation of change in the will of the majority of Republican Senators and Representatives. If individual utterances elsewhere than at Washington and the unvarying tone of the party press form any fair criteria by which to judge of probable party action, we must conclude that the determination to enforce the law as it is, remains as strong as before the verdict of Ohio and Pennsylvania had been pronounced. Extreme projects no longer obtain favor. The impeachment scheme is no more encouraged. Confiscation is mentioned only to be hooted down. And the neglect exhibited by Congress toward the material interests of the country—the indifference shown to the demand for retrenchment and a revision and reduction of taxation—forms a subject of complaint, and an assigned cause of disaster. But so far as the reconstruction policy is concerned, not a single sign of concession is apparent in any quarter."

Practical Legislation.

"Perely," the well-known Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes from the former city as follows:

"It is evident that the people, everywhere, expect much practical legislation during the next six months, and that those representatives who prove themselves mere doctrinaries or theorists will have a poor shadow of re-election next fall. Commerce and industry must be relieved so far as may be practicable, from the trammels of taxation that so hamper the energies of the people, and our whole financial system must be reconstructed on a stable and equitable basis. The calm and sonorous appeals to common sense will be heard above the din of political strife and wailings of would-be reformers of other people, and a deal of sound, practical, useful legislation may be expected during the first six months of 1868. Earnest and decided men have been at work during the past summer in preparing bills on important subjects, which will be presented, referred and printed before the Christmas holidays, and which should receive the careful attention of all interested, that they may counsel their representatives here. We are to have an important session, which can but effect the entire business and industries of the country."

The Albany *Argus*, in speaking of the Democratic party after the election, says the Democrats "must discard extreme counsels; must answer the demand of the people for honest administration; must lighten public taxation and respect the credit; must tranquilize the South by just and firm measures of government, and must respect the freedmen in their civil rights." It seems by this that the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, are beginning to recognize the impolicy of the violent spirit and extreme measures which have predominated in our party politics of late. Give the Democrats, however, the chance to resume their sway throughout the country, and we should expect to hear very different language from them.—*N. Y. Times.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following circular has been sent to the several Assistant Commanders of the Freedmen's Bureau, from the War Department:

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1867.

Sir:—As there is still quite an amount of abandoned property on your returns, and much of it occupied by the former owners, who abandoned it according to the definition of the law, and who through contempt of the Government of the United States and of the President's authority, decline to make any application under the orders approved by him for its restoration, you are hereby instructed to give notice to all persons through your officers and agents, that their property coming under the above head of "abandoned property held by the Government," and now on your returns, will be taken formal possession of the first of January next, and rented to refugees and freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the law. In case they make application in accordance with the law, formal restoration will be immediately made and reported to this office.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

Hon. Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, 11, M.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the government will be ready to proceed with the trial of Mr. Davis on the 25th. Both sides, however, desire that Chief Justice Chass shall preside with Judge Underwood, and therefore it is possible that the trial may be postponed for a short time to enable Mr. Chase to make arrangements to preside. Legal considerations alone prompt the desire that the two Judges should sit on the case.

DWELLING BURNT.—We regret to learn from Mr. J. M. Fleming, that on Wednesday evening last, he had the misfortune while absent from home, to have his house with the greater portion of its contents destroyed by fire, including about sixty bushels of corn. The fire occurred through the carelessness of the negroes, who left the premises to go somewhere in the neighborhood, and a large fire burning in the kitchen, from which the conflagration was caused.—*Statesville American.*

More Meteors.

Astronomers are preparing the minds of the masses for another meteoric exhibition, to occur on the fourteenth of this month. The maximum of the display is calculated to occur at about half past two o'clock, A. M., on Thursday of next week. The exhibition should commence at about one o'clock, A. M., and continue until four. It is predicted that the appearances will be probably at their height in Charleston at ten minutes past two, and will be visible in the City of Mexico about midnight. In New York they may be at their height at twenty-five minutes to three, in Quebec and Boston at a quarter to three, and in Halifax at ten minutes past three. America, it is concluded, "ought to be illuminated by them through the whole night in some part, and it will be very interesting to our astronomers to observe how they keep time, and whether there is any uniformity of appearance in the heavens along the pathway marked out for them."

OUR WEST INDIA PURCHASES.—The cable dispatch announcing the purchase from Denmark of the Island of St. Thomas by this government, though not correct in point of fact, had some foundation. It is understood that our government did make an offer, not of $15,000,000, as the dispatch stated, but of something less than half that amount, which the Danish government refused, and Mr. Bille, the new Danish minister, who succeeds Count Raasloff, is now on his way here, for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon some terms by which the sale can be effected.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.—A terrible tornado occurred at St. Thomas, October 29. The town of St. Thomas was laid in ruins, and the loss of life was immense. Upward of fifty vessels are ashore, and the whole property of the British royal mail steamship company has been destroyed. The steamers Rhone and Wye were lost, all the crew and passengers of the former vessel perishing. From the Wye forty passengers were saved. Of the 140 passengers on board the regular steamers for Southampton, only twelve had been rescued.

THE U. S. MINT AT CHARLOTTE.—Dr. I. W. Jones, who has been appointed to take charge of the U. S. Mint, at this place, will open it at an early day as an Assay office, and is now making the necessary repairs. We learn that the establishment as a mint has not been abolished by any congressional act, but the matter was left discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, who has directed that it be opened for the present as an Assay Office. Whether it is ever again operated for the purpose of coining will depend on the success of the mining interests in this section.—*Char. Democrat.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A Danville dispatch of the 6th says: The Border Agricultural Fair opened here to-day. The array of articles from all quarters, even Baltimore and Cincinnati, has astonished the most sanguine, both by reason of their number, variety and value. There is a very fine display of agricultural implements and products. There were probably over four thousand people on the grounds. The exercises commenced with an address of welcome from the President, Major W. T. Sutherlin, who also introduced Hon. A. W. Venable, of North Carolina, the orator of the occasion. Mr. Venable's address occupied about an hour, and was greatly applauded.

The Salem Band of music was in attendance.

The past week was occupied with State cases—mostly larceny charges. A negro man was tried on the charge of having murdered his own child by bad treatment. He refused to take any colored man on the jury, and was tried and acquitted by a white jury. The evidence, however, was pretty strong against him. He was defended by Messrs. J. E. Brown, J. M. Hutchison and N. Boyden, and prosecuted by the Solicitor, W. P. Caldwell.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A boiler explosion occurred in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 8th inst., in the mill owned by Reese, Graff & Duell. A portion of the building was completely demolished. Twenty persons were instantly killed, and many others seriously injured. The only persons who could give an explanation of the explosion are among the killed.

The building known as the Academy, at Kinston, recently used by the colored people as a church, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last.

The yellow fever has ceased to be an epidemic in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston, and persons can return to those places with perfect safety.

New York city sells weekly 8,109,500 pounds of fresh meat, of which the proportion is 6,500 oxen, 2,500 sheep, 1,200 calves, and 20,000 pigs.

Three men were recently drowned off the coast of North Carolina, while endeavoring to smuggle cigars into the State without payment of duty.

Twelve thousand acres of public lands were entered for actual settlement in Missouri in September last.

The passenger cars on the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow are two stories high, the upper story being used for sleeping at night.

The Sultan of Turkey has only $45,000,000 in gold for his annual personal expenditures.

During the month of September, over one million pounds of tobacco were shipped from Richmond. A tax of $500,000 was paid on this account.

In Ceylon there is a fig tree, 2,155 years old, having been planted 288 B. C. Its history from that date is preserved by both documentary and traditional evidence.

The English language has 60,000 words in the dictionaries. Good talkers and writers use but 5,000 in all.

A machine which will remove the pits from one hundred cherries per minute, has been invented in Germany.

The agitation of female suffrage[s] an argument in favor of [fe]male soldiers. Montague says [they are] generally more [than] women are of men."

In round numbers the [num]ber of blind persons in the Uni[ted States] 12,000; in Great Britain [about] France 38,000

There lives at Detroit a cousin of General Lafayette, by name Joseph Jean Lafayette. He is 94 years old, served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Plattsburg.

Over 40,000,000 gallons of sorghum syrup are made in this country annually.

The building improvements this year in Baltimore, have been considerably larger than for many years previous.

The experimental elevated railway in Greenwich street, New York, is nearly completed. The motive power of the railway is an endless wire rope, chained by stationary drums, at intervals of not more than a half a mile.

Great Britain now contains 30,000,000 of people, an increase of 2,500,000 since 1852, and during the time, she has furnished 3,000,000 of emigrants to this country, Australia and other parts of the globe.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The wheat crop of California the present year is estimated at 15,000,000 bushels—equalling New York in the production of this important farm product.

The fruit crop of California for the present year is estimated as follows: Apples, $400,000; peaches, $360,000; plums, $160,000; cherries, apricots and pears, $230,000; grapes, $1,000,000.

South Carolina will probably be safe from fears of famine this winter. Letters from that State say that the most abundant corn crop is now harvesting known for many years. It is selling for fifty cents per bushel, but there is little sale for it, as few have money to purchase with.

The additional election returns received from the State of New York do not materially affect the result as announced heretofore. The City gave a Democratic majority of about 60,000, and the State something over 20,000. There were great demonstrations of joy yesterday on the part of the Democrats, both in the City and elsewhere.

Horse meat is decidedly becoming the fashion. Two new horse butcheries have been opened in Paris—one in the Rue Navarin, and another in the Rue de Commerce They have now eighteen shops entirely devoted to the sale of this new food.

W. C. Flagg, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, reports six thousand five hundred quarts of strawberries grown upon a half acre of ground, at the rate of four hundred and six bushels to the acre.

[6]000 bulls and horses, valued at $1,300,000, were killed in Spanish bull fights last year. A costly amusement, and for ladies who enjoy it so much, a very refined one.

The interments in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., have averaged about 15 a day for twenty-four years. The whole number of interments since it was opened has been 128,305.

The cost of the original Capitol at Washington City was $1,400,000. The additions, now nearly completed, will cost $12,000,000.

A party of 250 men, women and children will leave Boston the present month to settle on the Kickapoo reservation, Kansas.

St. Louis has a bonded debt of $7,132,000.

One complete and two partial skeletons of the mastodon have just been dug up near Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Corn sells for forty cents a bushel in Pontotoc county, Miss., and meat is so plenty that it has to be exported.

The streets of Galveston are cleansed by a chain-gang of convicts.

The tobacco factories of Danville, Va., have all been closed for the season.

Wild pigeons sell for fifty cents per dozen in Little Rock. They are brought in by the wagons load.

The only fruit which grows in every climate is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which somewhere on the earth is picked every day the year round.

ITALY.

RECALL OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS—THE VOTE IN THE ROMAN TOWNS DISAVOWED.

FLORENCE, Nov. 6.

The *Gazetta* announces that Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian Government, and that the vote in the towns of the Province of Rome, in favor of union with Italy, has been disavowed. The Italian troops have been recalled from the Territory of Rome.

THE BATTLE OF MONTE ROTONDO.

On Sunday, Garibaldi, with 3,500 men and two cannons, left his camp near Monte Rotondo, and advanced to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter, to the number of 6,000 men, posted in a strong position and supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued, which lasted 45 minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monte Rotondo. The insurgents fought with great obstinacy, and kept up the conflict at this point for 2½ hours, when exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way and were utterly routed. Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed, and 900 taken prisoners. No idea of the number wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops engaged was 200 killed and wounded.

GARIBALDI IN PRISON—HE DEMANDS HIS RIGHTS AS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Evening.—Garibaldi is now in pri[son at] Vigerance, in Piedmont. He claim[s that] he is a citizen of the United States, a[nd] mands his rights and privileges as su[ch] der the law of nations. The Ame[rican] minister, the Hon. George P. Mar[sh] Florence to-day for Vig[evano to vis]t General.

GEN. CIALDINI ON THE ROME FRONTIERS.

Gen. Cialdini is in command of the Italian forces acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontiers. He has located his headquarters at Pisa.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY BOTH SONS OF GARIBALDI IMPRISONERS.

The *Courrier Francais* announces that the French troops will retire from Rome to Orveito, pending the negotiations between Italy and France, and Rome, in regard to the existing difficulties. The *Moniteur* says that Garibaldi, with his two sons, are prisoners at Vigevano.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS—CONVOCATION OF A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

Evening.—One division of the French troops which entered Rome, has already been withdrawn from the city, and has returned to Civita Vecchia, and the rest will soon follow them. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will remain at Civita Vecchia, and there await the action of Italy. The feeling on the Bourse to day has been animated; but the cessation of warlike preparations and a general disarming are necessary to restore confidence. A call for a General Conference of the European Powers will soon be issued by the French Government.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Extract from the Minutes of North Carolina Annual Conference, Methodist Church.

The Second Annual Conference of North Carolina District, Methodist Church, convened in Union Chapel, Burk County, North Carolina, Obtober 3d, 1867, according to adjournment, and was opened with reading a portion of Scripture and prayer by the President.

On motion, J. A. Huggins was elected Secretary, and R. R. Brookshier, Assistant Secretary.

LIST OF MINISTERS.

Ministers—Q. Holton, President; R. R. Brookshier, J. A. Huggins, H. L. Proctor, John Deffee, Benj. Weesner, Daniel Potts, Nathan Robbins, A. Hunt, L. M. Nolen, E. D. Elliott, and Solomon Long.*

All who are marked thus * were absent.

Delegates.—W. R. Stuard, N. M. Sheril, Eli Bradley, E. L. McHargue, J. P. Shoemaker, James Howser, Nathan Lowe, A. S. Cecil, M. B. Edwards, Eli Newton, A. J. Taylor, A. A. Barker.

Licentiates.—Dr. Thomas M. Carr, Nathan Hoye, William Smith; Br. J. Parker was also received, to sustain a superannuated relation to the Annual Conference.

On motion of A. Hunt, Conference adjourned for Divine service.

One o'clock, P. M., Conference met,—President in the Chair, opened as usual.

On motion of J. A. Huggins, Conference proceeded to examination of character. The characters of all the ministers were severally examined and passed.

Certificates of delegates were read and delegates received.

On motion of J. A. Huggins, Conference proceeded to elect a President for the ensuing year.

On first balloting, Q. Holton received a majority of votes, and was duly elected.

The following committees were appointed by the President:

Committee to examine candidates for Orders, etc.—E. D. Elliott, John Deffee, Nathan Robbins, ministers; J. P. Shoemaker, M. B. Edwards, laymen.

Committee on religious services during the sitting of Conference—R. R. Brookshier, E. L. McHargue, Eli Newton.

Committee on Statistics—R. R. Brookshier.

Committee to prepare minutes for publication, obituaries etc.—J. A. Huggins, R. R. Brookshier. On motion the President was added to said Committee.

Conference Steward—E. L. McHargue. Committee to assist him, L. M. Nolen, and S. Proctor.

Committee on Missions—A. Hunt, Benj Weesner, N. M. Sheril.

Committee on Superannuated relations—H. S. Proctor, and James Howe.

Committee on Church relations and position—Q. Holton, J. A. Huggins, D[r]. Thos. M. Carr, E. D. Elliott, A. Hunt.

On motion, Conference adjourned to meet at eight, A. M., to-morrow. Prayer by N. M. Hoye.

Friday, fourth, eight o'clock, A. M., Conference met. Opened as usual by the President.

Minutes of yesterday read, corrected and adopted.

Rules of order also adopted.

Standing District Committee—E. D. Elliott, J. Deffee, itinerants; J. R. Bains, unstationed minister; J. P. Shoemaker, A. A. Barker, N. Lowe, laymen.

Claims and receipts were acted upon.

The following Committee was appointed to examine A. S. Cecil in the interval of Conference in reference to Elder's Orders.

The following brethren were elected to Elder's Orders—H. G. Proctor, Simon Forbes, Dan'l Potts. Franklin Moss, James Howser, Dr. Thomas M. Carr, Nathan Hoye, J. E. Greenhill, J. L. Giles, Solomon Hoye, J. H. Brindle. Colored, M. B. Mills, Ephraim Oaks.

Saturday—After receiving reports from several Committees, which reports were acted upon and adopted, it was decided that the next Annual Conference be held on Thursday before the first Sunday in October, 1868, at Bakersville, Mitchel Co., North Carolina.

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of the neighborhood for their kind and Christian hospitality, in entertaining the members of this body.

[The statistical report will be published next week.—ED.]

APPOINTMENTS.

President—Q. HOLTON.

Ashboro—J. L. Giles.

Guilford—Wm. R. Smith, N. Robbins associate pastor.

Davidson—Alexander Cecil.

[Da]vie—Dan'l Potts, Isaac Dunn, associate pastor.

[Ca]tawba—Solomon Long.

[Ire]dell—A. L. Love.

[Ro]wan—To be supplied.

[Ire]dell—Dr. Thomas M. Carr.

[Ya]dkes—Benj. Weesner, John Deffee, associate pastor.

[Ca]ldwell—Nathan Hoye.

Catawba & Mecklenburg—L. M. Nolen; A. Huggins, and S. H. Proctor, assistant pastors.

Cleveland—A. Hunt.

Burke—J. H. Brindle.

Mitchel—R. R. Brookshier.

Buncombe—To be supplied.

Pigeon River—Colored—M. B. Mills.

Davie—Colored—Ephraim Oaks.

Q. HOLTON, President.

J. A. HUGGINS, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., NOV. 15, 1867.

Bacon, 18 cts. cash, 20 cents trade, scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 80 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 00 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN, old, 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade.—New Corn 75.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 cents per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 20; clarif'd 18½ cents per lb, Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack,
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb,
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a [bu]shel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats, 2[5]lbs; Barley and 36lbs Winter Flaxseed, [60]lbs; Timothy seed 64lbs.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.—Ireland is in an unfortunate condition. According to a London journal, she contains at present three millions of people less than when the Corn laws were repealed. Some have perished by famine, great numbers have gone to England, and a multitude, unexampled in the history of modern times, have been driven across the ocean, bearing with them hearts full of bitterness, and, too often, of resentment against the system of misrule of which they are the terrible exponents and examples.

MARRIED:

By Rev. F. C. Patterson, at his residence, Mr. WM. R. SNIDER and Miss MARTHA J. LASHMIT, November 10th, 1867.

By Thomas Spach, Esq., Mr. JUNIUS SPACH to Miss —— VOGLER, daughter of Solomon Vogler.

HEGE BROS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

—o—

We have now in Store a good stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which is larger and more complete than heretofore, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND STEEL, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

LARGE ROPES FOR MILLS, as well as small YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, GLASS, YARNS and SHEETINGS.

Dried Fruit, Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Furs and Country Produce generally taken in exchange for Goods.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers, for the liberal trade given us and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salem and Bethania, N. C.
HEGE BROS.

Nov. 15, 1867. 13-1 month, pd.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 2nd of December next, at at BRIETZ'S HOTEL, in Salem, I will sell for cash, one lot of SHOES and some HATS, seized as property confiscated for violation of Revenue Laws.

JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

Nov. 15, 1867.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRA

Critical Notices of the

The Model Newspaper of ou
plete in all the departments o
Family Paper—Harper's Week
for itself a right to its title, "a J
zation."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enri
out of Harper's Weekly long aft
printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expressions of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up clubs will be supplied with a show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms:

Harper's Weekly, one year - - - $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XI ready, January 1st, 1868.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Real Estate For Sale.

ON Wednesday, November 20th, I will offer for sale, at the late residence of Wm. P. Winkler, dec'd, in Salem, the Plantation and Improvements belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situated about 1½ miles from Salem, adjoining the lands of E. A. Vogler and J. G. Sides, (known as the Waterson tract,) containing

120 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

Embracing about 20 acres of Woodland, a fine Meadow of about 8 acres, and a young Orchard of choice fruit.

The improvements consist of a tolerable good Dwelling, Stable and Crib.

There will also be sold at the same time, some Hay, Corn, Wheat and Oats, and the interest of said deceased in a Meadow lying between the Salem mill race and the creek, on the road leading to Mr. Emanuel Reich.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

C. A. WINKLER, *Executor.*

Salem, Nov. 4, 1867. 11-3t

HO! YES!

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices

A handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected by himself with great care, and with a view to suit all classes.

If you want to supply yourselves with cheap and good material for the winter, by all means call at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

Where you will be waited on as cleverly as at any other place, and where Goods can be sold cheaper than any where else.

Be sure to call and we will show you our

FRESH ARRIVALS.

You shall see what nice Calicoes we have
You will be pleased with our Delaines.
Our Opera Flannels and Cloakings; our Shawls and Nubias,
our Balmorals, Ladies'
Vests, Muslins,
Drills, Ticks,
&c. &c.,

Are all calculated to attract.

You will look at our Photograph Albums—you'll buy some of these, because they are so pretty and socheap; and our

DRESS GOODS

Will charm the money out of your purses; you will go home highly gratified, and we shall be very happy to have profited by your visit.

Without enumerating items more particularly, we would only add that in the departments of

Hardware, Groceries, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Will be found sufficient variety.

Hats for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all.

In short, we expect to furnish everything that is usually called for in this market

The undersigned, having undertaken to conduct the business for Mr. Fulkerson, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of his friends and acquaintances; and by close attention to customers, and by selling goods at short profits, hope to receive still more encouragement from the public.

We would in particular ask our friends in the country to remember that at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store

they may be sure to find something pretty and good and cheap; and that there they can trade off their Eggs and Butter, their Corn, and Rye, and Oats, and Wheat, and Fruit, and Feathers, and whatever else they may have to dispose of.

Be timely wise and give us a call.

J. A. LEINBACH,
J. T. LEINBACH.

Nov. 8, 1867.

ALL READY
FOR THE
FALL TRADE
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!

Tremendous Stock of NEW GOODS that have to be sold at "Short Profits."

My extensive Salesroom is again filled with a

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

of all Grades and Descriptions.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the kinds of goods, or the extent of the stock. I am trying to have everything in my house that may be called for, so that when your neighbor asks you where you can find an article, you can answer,

"GO TO VOGLER'S LARGE STORE, AND YOU WILL FIND IT."

And I shall trade in all and every kind of barter, so that if any one asks where to go with their produce to obtain the best price, the answer will also be

"GO TO VOGLER'S STORE!
HE ALWAYS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE."

All persons are invited to call, and no matter how small a purchase they may want to make, we will show them every attention, for we are *"after the Pennies as well as the Dollars."*

The Place for Country Merchants.

Having since opening my large House sold a good deal at wholesale, I have now prepared myself to sell to Country Merchants. *Buying largely I buy cheap,* and *shipping produce largely,* I can offer them goods at fair prices, and pay them liberal prices for their barter. A number of merchants deal thus with me, and find it mutually agreeable and profitable.

I have on hand a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Prints,	Shawls,
Alpachas,	Flannels,
Blankets,	Jeans,
Domestics,	De Laines,
Cloths & Cassimeres,	Merinos,
Balmoral Skirts,	Kerseys, &c.

A good assortment of Hats, from the cheapest Boys' and Mens' Wool Hats to the finest Fur. A large lot of Boots and Shoes, by the single pair, dozen or case.

Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Oils, Nails, Salt, &c., &c.

Cotton Yarns and Sheeting by the bale at

A Fine Lot of STOVES.

If you want a first rate COOK STOVE, and at a low price, look at mine; also an assortment of Nine Plate Stoves at reduced prices.

A variety of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Power, Wheat Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano, Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, &c. Best Anchor Bolting Cloths of all numbers for Millers. Fresh Clover and other Seeds, &c., &c.

I expect to deal largely in heavy produce, such as

IRON, SALT, MOLASSES, YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

BARTER.

I will be in the market and pay the highest prices for all kinds of FUR-RABBIT, OPOSSUM, RACCOON MINK, CAT, FOX, and OTTER SKINS.

DRIED FRUIT.

I have more orders for Dried Fruit of all kinds than I can fill, and consequently I will pay the very highest price for all kinds of fruit—Cash or Trade. If you have any to sell, be sure you don't dispose of them before trying me.

Every Variety of GRAIN, and BACON BUTTER, FLAXSEED. FLOUR, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, LUMBER, EGGS, &c., &c.

☞ Country Merchants needing Goods, can buy at advantageous prices, save a lot of travelling expenses, and pay produce at fair exchange.

☞ There's a great rush of folks to the MAMMOTH STORE, but there's room for more. Goods are selling fast, but plenty more on hand, and constantly arriving.

Very thankful for the unprecedented trade given me thus far, I ask a continuance of liberal patronage, promising to do well for my customers, and do all I can for the advancement and welfare of our section of country.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.

Oct. 25th, 1867.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

The NEW YORK TIMES has recently been enlarged to the size of the London *Times*, and is now one of the largest and cheapest newspapers in the world. Each number contains eight pages of seven long columns each, making *fifty six* columns in all. It is always printed on good paper and in clear type—making it the handsomest and most legible Newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES aims, first of all, to give the earliest and most reliable NEWS from all sections of the United States and from all parts of the world. Its CORRESPONDENCE, Foreign and Domestic, in variety, fullness and literary interest and ability, is not surpassed by that of any other journal. In the Southern States especially, from which it has been so difficult to obtain reliable information, the TIMES has a large number of able, intelligent and candid correspondents whose reports or incidents, and opinions are of great interest and value; and from every Capital in Europe it receives early and reliable intelligence.

In its EDITORIAL Department the TIMES seeks to criticize passing events of every kind with candor, intelligence and a paramount regard for the best interests of the community. It avoids always appeals to mere passion, and aims to direct and convince the judgment rather than appeal to mere prejudice. In politics it maintains the fundamental principles of the Union Party—seeking the Restoration of Peace and Union upon the basis of Equal Rights and universal justice, and urging always and everywhere the elevation and improvement of all classes of the community, In dealing with the South it will insist upon a just and considerate policy—demanding full and steady obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union, ample protection for the enfranchised slaves in all their rights of life, liberty and property—the development of the material resources of the Country, and the general advancement of the people in education, morality and religion. All topics, in all departments, foreign and domestic, will receive in the TIMES full and careful discussion.

In LITERARY criticism and intelligence, the TIMES will be especially full and complete. Elaborate and extended Reviews will be made of new works that may deserve them, and no pains will be spared to make this department more than ever satisfactory.

The AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL Reports of the TIMES will be prepared with quite as much care, and will be in every respect at least as full and satisfactory as those of any other paper.

Its Reports of CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE Proceedings, of Public Documents of value of all Kinds, of Proceedings in Courts, of public meetings, &c., &c., will be full and reliable.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Times the most valuable, interesting and reliable newspaper in the United States. It has a very large corps of able and experienced writers in every department, and will add to their number both at home and abroad, as circumstances may require.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES, (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies one year.$8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies one year.$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in check or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.
Times Office, New York.

Oct. 25, 1867. 10-3t

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.

July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1867.

Elizabeth Luper
vs
Martha Doss, et.al., heirs at law of James Luper, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martha Doss, Mary Hauser, Franklin Engle and wife Martha, and James Luper, defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the petition in this case, and commanding them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set for hearing, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness N. S. COCK, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, 1867. N. S. COCK, *C. C. C.*

Oct. 25, 1867. 9..6w..(pr.fee.$8)

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

THE Publisher will commence, on November 1st, the issue of HARPER'S BAZAR, a Weekly Illustrated Family Journal, devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have been made at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous *Bazar* of Berlin, which supplies the fashions to the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of Harper's Bazar will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's bonnets, cloaks, dresses, under-clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the necessary descriptions and directions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of the size of Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Bazar will contain 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly,* and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getttng up Clubs will be supplied with a show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year - - - $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Nov. 8, 1867.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of enlogy to the high tone and varied excellence of *Harper's Monthly*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing, by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly,* and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-five Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Nov. 8. 1867.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER

Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Family and Political Newspaper.

IN politics the Register is a firm, manly, reliable and consistent Union Republican Newspaper.

It contains the Latest News, Latest Market Reports, Political Intelligence, Domestic Receipts, Hints on Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Internal Revenue Decisions, General Orders, and a large amount of useful and miscellaneous reading.

Call at our office whilst in Raleigh, at the Register building, opposite the Yarborough House.

Terms:

Daily, Single copy per annum $8 00
Semi-weekly, Single copy per annum 4 00
Weekly, " " " 3 00
" to clubs of five at the rate of 2 50
" ten or more, rate of 2 00

☞ Send for specimen copies.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Editor.
HELPER & CHAPIN, Proprietors,

Nov. 8, 1867.

THE MORNING STAR.

Published Daily, except Sunday.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BY WM. H. BERNARD.
No. 3 South Water St.

The Cheapest Daily Newspaper in North or South Carolina.

THE Star contains the Latest Telegraphic Dispatches, Local News, Reports of Markets, and general intelligence.

Terms of Subscription:

Mailed to subscribers at $2 50 for Six Months
1 25 for Three Months.

Advertising rates lower than those of any Daily Newspaper in either of the Carolinas!

WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor.

Nov. 8, 1867. Wilmington, N. C.

THE PSALMIST.
A POCKET EDITION,
AT BLUME'

NEW GOODS!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

ORDERS promptly attended to and **GOODS** selected with especial care.

OUR TERMS are strictly **CASH** OR *BARTER*

WANTED—Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Dried Fruits, &c., &c.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Well Selected and Magnificent

STOCK OF GOODS

At F. Fries' Old & Well-known Stand.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

CROCKERYWARE,

Leather, Iron, Salt.

STOVES, &c.

ALSO

FRIES'

Celebrated Woolen Goods and Yarns,

AND AGENTS

For sale of Cedar Falls Sheeting.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have just opened a large and attractive

Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Bought exclusively for Cash by one of the oldest and best merchants in North Carolina. We expect to sell these Goods at as low figures as any other Mercantile Establishment can afford similar wares to their customers; in fact, we do not intend to be undersold, and as all our Goods have been purchased entirely for **CASH**, and will hereafter be purchased in the same way, we think we can offer greater bargains to our customers than other merchants who buy the whole or even a part of their Stock on credit.

Having selected honest, attentive and polite Clerks, we hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon us. Although engaged in a new business, yet both of us are well known to the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, and we flatter ourselves that our dealings with the public heretofore, entitle us to its confidence, and we shall endeavor by strict attention to business, fair and liberal dealing to merit a continuance of that confidence, and to win that encouragement and good will which has been so cheerfully extended us in other pursuits.

☞ ***Give us a Call before purchasing elsewhere.***

OUR ONLY TERMS ARE

CASH OR BARTER.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem N. C., Oct. 25th, 1867.

P. S.—We have a convenient Wagon Yard attached to our Store, for the accommodation of our customers, where Horses and Vehicles can be left in perfect safety. P. & Co.

☞ "Competition is the life of trade," therefore encourage the New Store. ☜

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Bacon, Flour, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

OFFICIAL.

ELECTION ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.

By the terms of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Acts of March 23d, and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto, it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and qualified by the terms of said Acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention,—and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held, and the said registration having been completed in the State of North Carolina. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question, shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also—during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts—who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary Act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each County or District at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Fifth. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election, shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any County or District which he seeks to represent.

Eighth. The Sheriff and otherpeace officers of each County are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and will be made responsible that there shall be made no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the County is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock in the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls" is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts, will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the Convention is determined by law, and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number—one hundred and twenty—is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows:

Counties of Burke and McDowell (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Counties of Rutherford and Polk (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Counties of Yancey and Mitchell (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Counties of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania (together)	Three (3) Delegates.
Counties of Haywood and Jackson (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Counties of Macon, Clay and Cherokee (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin (together)	Four (4) Delegates.
Counties of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander (together)	Five (5) Delegates.
Counties of Davie and Rowan (together)	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Cleveland	One (1) Delegate.
County of Catawba	One (1) Delegate.
County of Lincoln	One (1) Delegate.
County of Gaston	One (1) Delegate.
County of Mecklenburg	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Union	One (1) Delegate.
County of Cabarrus	One (1) Delegate.
County of Stanley	One (1) Delegate.
County of Anson	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Stokes	One (1) Delegate.
County of Forsythe	One (1) Delegate.
County of Davidson	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Randolph	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Guilford	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Rockingham	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Caswell	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Alamance	One (1) Delegate.
County of Person	One (1) Delegate.
County of Orange	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Chatham	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Wake	Four (4) Delegates.
County of Granville	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Warren	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Franklin	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Cumberland	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Harnett	One (1) Delegate.
County of Moore	One (1) Delegate.
County of Montgomery	One (1) Delegate.
County of Richmond	One (1) Delegate.
County of Wayne	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Johnston	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Greene	One (1) Delegate.
County of Wilson	One (1) Delegate.
County of Nash	One Delegate.
County of Halifax	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Northampton	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Edgecombe	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Lenoir	One (1) Delegate.
County of Brunswick	One (1) Delegate.
County of Columbus	One (1) Delegate.
County of Robeson	Two 2 do
County of Bladen	Two 2 do
County of New Hanover	Three 3 do
County of Duplin	Two 2 do
County of Sampson	Two 2 do
Counties of Tyrrell and Washington (together)	One 1 Delegate.
County of Martin	One 1 do
County of Bertie	Two 2 do
County of Hertford	One 1 do
County of Gates	One 1 do
County of Chowan	One 1 do
County of Perquimans	One 1 do
Counties of Pasquotank and Camden (together)	Two 2 do
County of Currituck	One 1 do
County of Craven	Three 3 do
County of Onslow	One 1 do
County of Cartaret	One 1 do
County of Jones	One 1 do
County of Beaufort	Two 2 do
County of Pitt	Two 2 do
County of Hyde	One 1 do

By command of
B't Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. Gen.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID M. OSBORNE and HUGH L. GUERRANT, Bankrupts.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —*ss.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 29th day of October, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estates of David M. Osborne and Hugh L. Guerrant, of Ruffin Depot, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; and that meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE.
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy, as Messenger.*
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
MABEN HENSHAW, Bankrupt.
Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 30th day of October, 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Maben Hinshaw, in the County of Randolph, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE.
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

FARINA AND CORN STARCH.

For sale by
2-tf J. L. FULKERSON.

WANTED

TO barter for a lot of good Pine Shingles.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1867. 11-tf.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
JOSEPH HILDESHEIMER, Bankrupt.
To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned, Robert M. Sloan, Jr., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Hildesheimer, of Greensboro, in the County of Guilford, in said District; and who was, to wit: on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1867, adjudged Bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by Thomas B. Keogh, Register in Bankruptcy for said District.

Dated at Greensboro, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1867. R. M. SLOAN, Jr.
November 8, 1867. 12-3t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
JAMES W. RAWLEY, Bankrupt,
Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 30th day of October, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for Pamlico District of North Carolina against the estate of James W. Rawley, of Ruffin, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M
DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, Deputy as Messenger.
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ALPHEUS L. LAMB, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —*ss.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 28th day of October, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Alpheus L. Lamb, of New Salem, in the county of Randolph, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —*ss*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Joseph S. Thompson, in the county of Alamance, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas P. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
DANIEL R. GOODLOE;
U. S. Marshal for said District,
P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Oct 25, 1867. 10-2t

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

—o—

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,

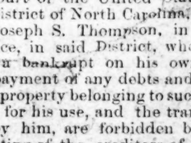
which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

FISK'S PATENT Metallic Burial Cases.



THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases for sale at the following prices, to wit:

For an adult person, - $100
Smaller sizes in proportion.

G. H. RENIGAR.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867. 8-3m.

Internal Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have received the August and September lists, and will attend at the following times and places for collecting the tax due thereon:

At Winston, November 8, 1867,
At Dobson, " 11th and 12th, 1867.
At Danbury, " 18th, 1867.

Delinquent tax-payers are again notified that a further delay on their part will incur additional cost.

JOB WORTH,
Dep. Col., 5th Dist. N. C.
Oct. 29, 1867. 11-3t

NEW LOT OF BOOKS, PAPER, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Pocket Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.

Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Mitchell's Old and New School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Primary and Intermediate.
History of the United States, Davenport's and Quackenbos'. Robbins' Outlines.
Readers:—North Carolina and McGuffey's.
Bullion's English Grammar.
Dictionaries:—Webster's School, Counting House and Unabridged, Worcesters' School.
Comstock's Philosophy,
Botany, Geology, and Chemistry.
Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and Moravian HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books, Toy Books, &c., &c.
Ten Cent Novels, a large and varied lot

BLANK BOOKS,

Copy Books, Exercise Books, Comp. Books, &c.
Memorandum and Pass Books.

—ALSO—

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Sept. 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
Thompson's Seasons, Davenport's U. S. Hist.
A large lot of Superior **Lead Pencils,** and Superfine PASTELL COLORS, (*Red and Blue.*)
Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,
L. V. BLUM.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1-1y.

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, [illegible] Pears, [illegible] &c.

Salem, N. C., Aug. [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1867.

—:o:—

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

—:o:—

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
3-2m.

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1868,

Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. SIDES, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted,—having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*
Salem, August, 31st, 1867. 3m.

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING--LOOK AT THIS OFFER.

—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for October We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small a price as the subscription to the *Agriculturist.* Each number contains 32 o 40 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestions, etc., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an illustrated Journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the *American Agriculturist* is only $1,50 for a year in advance, or four copies for $5. The publishers offer that valuable journal *free* for the remaing two months of this year to all *new* subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27.) who send in their subscription *during this month of October.* We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

Subscriptions received at the Post Office.—$1 30 per annum, free of postage.

SPEAR'S PATENT FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.

One Bottle will preserve 128 *pounds of Fruit, or* 48 *gallons of Wine or Cider.*

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

☞ For sale by A. T. ZEVELY ☜
at the Drug Store, P. O. Building,
Salem, N. C.,1867. 4..tf.

MONOCACY BITTERS.

The best Tonic in the World!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., &c.
For sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

FOR SALE.

A FINE DEVON BULL, TW years and four months old.
Applyt o
J. N. BLUM.
Salem, Oct. 9, 1867. 8..3t

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

N. F. BURNHAM'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.

It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same merit and finish) in market.

☞ Send for circular.

☞ Persons ordering these WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.

Address all orders to
E. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.
Aug. 30, 1867. 2-3m.

FOR SALE BY ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
September, 13, 1867. 4..tf.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C.
T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge,* all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.
16-6m

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM,

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.
L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS